BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXI.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1811. [NUMBER 1001.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Government Advertisement.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT, with the view of affording every encouragement to the export of the produce of the Territories subordinate to this Presidency to the Gulph of Persia; the Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to abolish the British duties of four per Cent. and the Consulage of two per Cent, heretofore levied on the Import Trade of British Subjects at the Port of Buffora; which will now be subject only to the Turkish duties of three per cent.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

F. WARDEN,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
8th November 1811.

BOMBAY CIVIL FUND

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT in conformity to the Regulations, a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Bombay Civil Fund Institution will be holden at the Chief Secretary's Office, on Monday the 2d of December next, at the hour of eleven in the forenoon.

J. BABINGTON,
Sec. to the Bombay Civil Fund

BOMBAY,
Civil Fund Office,
9th November 1811.

Notice is hereby Given.

THAT Captain J. STEWART, lately in Command of the 2d Battalion 2d Regiment Native Infantry, having in conformity to the Articles of War, taken charge of the Effects of the late Ensign JOHN WILLIAMSON, of the same Corps—has deposited the Surplus (after payment of all Regimental debts) in the Treasury of Bombay.

J. STEWART,
Capt. Lieut. lately Commanding 2d Battalion 2d Regiment

KAIRA,
14th October, 1811.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons indebted to, or having lawful claims upon the Estate of the late JAMES WILSON Esq. Surgeon on this Establishment, are requested to make the same known as soon as possible, to Lieutenant George Wilson His Majesty's 65th Regiment, Brother of the deceased, and one of the Executors to the Estate.

GEORGE WILSON
Executor.

Bombay, 2d November 1811.

A CARD.

MR. J. MITCHELL having it in contemplation to return to Europe, by an early opportunity, and expecting a partner to succeed him in his Concerns most earnestly requests a speedy settlement of the debts, now due o the Firm of J MITCHELL & Co. as the longest time he can possibly be enabled to give, will be the period of his remaining in this country.

Bombay, 2d November 1811.

SECOND
Madras Government Lottery
FOR 1811.

MESSRS. FORBES & Co. have received the Tickets of the 2nd Class of the above Lottery, corresponding in number with those sold by them and not drawn in the 1st Class, and which may be exchanged on application at their Office, until the 20th Instant, at Rupees 20 each ready money.

Bombay, 2d November 1811.

BOMBAY RACES.
1812
FIRST MEETING,
TO BE RUN FOR

ON *MONDAY*, THE 6TH JANUARY 1812.

THE BYCULLA SUBSCRIPTION PURSE, for Maiden Colts—Rupees 200 each, with Rupees 800 from the Fund *One Two Mile Heat, weight for age*, Byculla Standard,* To be kept open until the 15th December, 1811 H. F.

THE BOMBAY SUBSCRIPTION PLATE, of 100 Rupees each, with Rupees 1000, from the Fund, for all Horses, *weight for age*, Byculla tandard; *Heats Two Miles*; to be open until the 4th of January, when the Horses are to be named, and no entering at the Post.

FRIDAY, THE 10TH JANUARY.

A PLATE given by Mr. FORBES, value £ 100 for Maiden Horses carrying 9 *Stone*;—*One Three Mile Heat.*

A GIVE AND TAKE PLATE, of Rupees 800 from the Fund, 14 *Hands* 9 *Stone*; *Heats One Mile and a half.*

TUESDAY, THE 14TH JANUARY.

THE MALET STAKES, of 100 Rupees each, with Rupees 1200 from the Fund, for all Horses carrying 10 *Stone One Two Mile and a half Heat.*

A PURSE of Rupees 800 from the Fund, for all Colts, *weight for age*, Byculla Standard; *Heats One Mile and a half.*

* *Byculla Standard.*

2 years old to carry		a Feather
3 do.	st. 7.	lbs. 3.
4 do.	8.	3
5 do.	8.	12.
6 do.	9.	3
Aged	9.	5.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Public are hereby informed that Messrs. FORBES and Co. are empowered by the Bengal Insurance Society of Calcutta, to grant Policies on Ships, Goods and Merchandize on account of that Society, from Bombay to any Port or Ports in India and China, and back to Bombay if required; also from Bombay to any Port or Ports in Europe or America.

Bombay, 9th November 1811.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT NOON,
THIS-DAY,
AT CAPT. HARINGTONS
NO. 2, FORBES'S STREET,
A PARCEL
OF
EMPTY
CASES, CASKS, &c.

bombay, 9th November 1811.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Sunday the 17th Instant, at 4 o'Clock in the afternoon, will be put up to public Sale an Oart called Secaury, situate without the Town near the Green market, with an excellent large House and a Stable appertaining thereto; as also a Range of buildings and three separate Houses—The whole of which being the property of Mr. MANOEL CAETANO de JESUS deceased.

The premises will be put up in separate lots for the convenience of the Purchasers, and the conditions made known at the time of sale.

Bombay, 8th November 1811.

WOOLER & CO.

BEG to inform their friends and the Public that they have now opened Captain BARBER'S Investment consisting of the undermentioned articles, all of the best quality and in the highest preservation.

Beer in Hogsheads from Hodgson, Claret, Hock, Portwine, Perry, Cider, Pale Ale and Brown Stout in Bottles, Parmesan, Pine and Berkly Cheese, Hams, Pickles, Sauces, Salted Salmon and Pork, Jows Beef and Red Herrings, Currants and Pearl Barley in Cannisters, Hats, Welch Flannell &c. Nashes superfine Scarlet, Navy and Royal Blue, Green and Black Cloth, Cassimere and Toilenett for Waistcoats, Double Barrelled Guns, from Joseph Manton with patent Elevation and Hammers, Stationary, and a few late Publications, Ribbons, Musical Instuments and a small assortment of Jewellery, Watchs &c. &c.

A CARD.
MR. LECKIE

HAS received per Ship Mills, from the respectable House of Messrs. SCOTT and Co. their annual consignment, of Superior London Particular Madeira, which with a few Pipes of the Vintage of 1807, and some Quarter Casks of rich old Malmsey Wine, may be had on application at Mr. LECKIE'S Office.

Bombay, 9th November 1811.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

On MONDAY next, the 11th Inst.
WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THEIR ROOMS
IN MEADOWS' STREET,

SOME Articles of Furniture, Glass, and Earthen ware, the Property of Gentlemen having left the settlement.

N B. At 12 o'Clock will be sold a good second hand Buggy with Horse and Harness—Two Saddle Horses &. &c. &c.

MYTHOLOGICAL PORCELAIN.
On MONDAY the 18th Instant,
WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT
Messrs. Baxter Ferrar & Co.
ROOMS
IN MEADOWS STREET
Precisely at 12 o'Clock,

FOUR Elegant desert services of Queens Ware with Curious Paintings taken from Moor's Hindu Pantheon; these articles will be open for inspection in their auction Room on Monday next and remain so untill the Day of Sale.

Bombay, 9th November 1811.

THE COURIER.
BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1811.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 6. NOVEMBER 1811.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council understanding that the Regulations published under date the 24th of June last, founded upon the Hon'ble Court's orders of the 12th of January 1810, are not generally understood, deems it necessary to explain that their principal object was to relieve Regimental Officers, who have never received any advances of the Public money, nor held any Staff appointments, but drawn only their fixed monthly Pay and allowances from the serious inconvenience and distress of affording Security previously to their being permitted to proceed to England; nor is Security to be, in future, demanded of Officers so circumstanced.

Bombay Castle 6th November 1811.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Artillery and Engineer Corps, viz.t.

ARTILLERY.

Cadets Frederick Lister, William Henry Rochford, and John Falconar to be Lieutenants Fireworkers.—Date of rank 25th October 1811.

ENGINEER.

Cadet John McLeod to be Ensign.—ditto ditto.

Mr. George Rossdon Cadet of Infantry having produced a Certificate of his appointment to this Establishment, the Governor in Council directs that he be accordingly admitted and rank next to Mr. Richard Ogilvie Meriton.

The Governor in Council is further pleased to allow Lieutenant C. B. James, the Deputy Paymaster at Poonah to repair to the Presidency on his private affairs, and to be absent for that purpose from his Station from the 12th to 20th Instant inclusive.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

OCT. 24TH 1811.

MR. W. A. Jones to be Aſſiſtant to the Regiſter to the Zillah at Baroach.

NOV. 8TH 1811.

Lieutenant John Pruen to be Firſt Aſſiſtant to the Conſervator of the Foreſts in Malabar.

J. FARISH,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

On Saturday laſt the Hon'ble Sir John Newbolt accompanied by Lady Newbolt and Mr. John Newbolt arrived in the harbour on board His Majeſty's ſhip the Piedmontaiſe and afterwards landed under an appropriate ſalute.

This ſettlement will long regret the loſs which it has recently ſuſtained by the departure of ſome of it's moſt valued and reſpected members, for their native country.

On Tueſday morning the Honorable Sir James Mackintoſh embarked on board the Caroline under a ſalute of fifteen guns. He was accompanied to the Dock Head by His Excellency Lieut. General Abercromby, Sir John Newbolt and Brigadier General Malcolm and other friends, many of whom accompanied him on board. On the ſame day alſo embarked under a ſalute of fifteen guns Robert Rickards Eſq. late Member of Council. And at 4 o'clock in the evening Charles Forbes Eſq. attended by a numerous train of friends and many of the moſt reſpectable Native Merchants, paſſed through a great concourſe of people of all caſtes, to the new dock head, where he was ſaluted with three cheers from a multitude aſſembled to bid him farewell and as ſoon as he reached the Caroline ſhe immediately got under weigh.

We have viewed with peculiar ſatisfaction the numerous tributes of reſpect, eſteem and affection which have marked the retirement of Mr. Forbes. They ſpeak, better than any language we can employ, the deep and general ſenſe which is entertained of his value as a merchant, a friend and a man. His commercial and integrity, and liberality, his active kindneſs and unwearied charity have been too fully diſplayed, during a long courſe of more than twenty years, to need our feeble praiſe. This honorable courſe has been cloſed and crowned by parting acts of bounty, which it is not too extravagant to call princely. Mr. Forbes, we underſtand, at his departure beſtowed nearly a lac of Rupees; and it is no little praiſe to ſay that his liberality has been as diſcriminating as it has been great; for it has, without exception, been conferred on ſuch only as were truly the objects of charity or were perſons deſerving of a ſubſtantial token of his regard. Senſible of our own inability to do juſtice to any part of his character, we willingly call the attention of our readers to the following correſpondence.

TO

CHARLES FORBES Eſq.

SIR,

Having heard of your intention ſhortly to return to England, we the underſigned Native Merchants and Shroffs of Bombay come to bid you farewell, with a hearty concern for the loſs of that friend, in whom general benevolence has been uniformly marked by the liberal patronage of native induſtry, and the generous ſupport of native character.

After an experience of two and twenty years, we think we can appreciate your worth; and ſpeak the language of our hearts without the imputation of flattery. We addreſs you therefore with the freedom of old friends who have long known you. Many of us you have laid under perſonal obligations, which tho' you may not remember, we can never forget—and we have all ſeen your proſperity with ſatisfaction, for who ever applied to you in the hour of diſtreſs, and did not find you the friend of the poor and the helpleſs.

Liberality in dealing has been too long the diſtinguiſhing characteriſtic of a Britiſh Merchant to be made the peculiar praiſe of any individual. We ſhall not therefore dwell on the uniform integrity and candour which have marked all your commercial tranſactions. They have excited our admiration and eſteem, it is true, but it is a train of ſtill gentler virtues which has won our hearts—the generous concern you have ever taken in the intereſts of your friends; your zeal for their welfare your ſympathy in their misfortunes, the aſſiſtance you have been ever ready to afford, with your advice, your influence, your exertions, and the noble ſacrifices you have ſo often made, when the viciſſitudes of human life have appealed to your benevolence; theſe are qualities peculiarly your own, they ſpring from the feelings of a ſuperior mind, and with all our admiration of your country's virtues eminently diſtinguiſh you amongſt your countrymen.

We are about to ſeparate, in all probability for ever, this therefore is not the moment for worldly praiſe; it is gratitude and affection that ſpeak, and requeſt you to accept as a ſmall but ſincere memorial of our friendſhip a Service of Plate of the value of fifteen hundred Guineas engraved with the Arms of your Family and bearing the following inſcriptions.

TO
CHARLES FORBES Eſq.
FROM
THE NATIVE MERCHANTS AND SHROFFS
OF
BOMBAY.
In Memory of Twenty two years experience
of his Liberality as a Gentleman
his diſintereſtedneſs as a friend
and his ſpirited integrity as a Britiſh Merchant.

Deferens unipropriamque laurum
Quisquis ingentes Oculo irretorto,
Spectat aſervos.

Eſt Animus tibi,
Rerumque prudens, et ſecundis
Temporibus dubiiſque rectus,
Vindex Avar fraudis, et abſtinens
Ducentis ad ſe cuncta pecuniæ.

And now Sir farewell! The loſs we ſuſtain by your return to the land of your fathers is great indeed, and to many of us irreparable: But we are not ſo ſelfiſh as to forget the happineſs that awaits you in the boſom of your family, your friends, your country. That your days may be long amongſt them.—That you may always live in proſperity and honor, and that in the enjoyment of your well earned fortune—God may continue his bleſſings is the ſincere and affectionate prayer

Of your faithful friends
and obliged humble ſervants,
PARCEE MERCHANTS.
Framjee Nanabhoy,
Peſtonjee Bomanjee,
Ruttonjee Bomanjee,
Hormasjee Bomanjee,
Sorabjee Cowasjee Patell,
Dadaboy Naſſerwanjee Moody,
Curſetjee Manickjee,
Framjee Naſſervanjee,
Nourojee Cowasjee,
Peſtonjee Cowasjee,
Jamſetjee Nanaboy,
Limjee Bhiccajee,
Bhiccajee Merjee,
Framjee Cowasjee,
Burjorjee Nanabhoy,
Dadaboy Limjee,
Rukhuſroo Sorabjee,
Jehangeir Framjee,
Byramjee Nanabhoy,
Bezanjee Monackjee,
Moody Sorabjee Watcha,
Burjorjee Dorabjee,
Naſſervanjee Cowasjee,

Ajee Mahomed Ebrahim Parker.

SHROFFS.
Javerchund Atmaram,
Gopaldaſs Manordaſs,—Bengal Shroff,
Manordaſs Duarkadaſs, ditto,
Arzoonjee Nathjee,
Goverdan Jugjeevandaſs,
Murledar Samboodaſs,
Megjee Habichund,
Narrondaſs Narotumdaſs,
Mawjee Anundjee,
Trebovan Luckmedaſs,
Pranſunker Treebovan.

BANIAN MERCHANTS.
Amboydaſs Tucovdaſs,
Kenſordaſs Ranſoordaſs,
Wittuldaſs Keſsowdaſs,
Sunker Baboolſett,
Madowdaſs Ranſoordaſs,
Davidaſs Hurjewandaſs,
Verjee Nanjee,
Madow Bhowan,
Purboo Jugjeewandaſs,
Mahundaſs Doolabdaſs,
Dhackjee Dadajee,
Luckmichund Poozraz,
Narrondaſs Tulſeedaſs,
Nemchund Amechund,
Sakeadaſs Nagurdaſs,
Mootychund Ragoonathdaſs,
Nagardaſs Curſardaſs,
Bugwan Culla,
Goverdon Kenſordaſs,
Tricum Lalchund,
Datha Gopall,
Aſſaram Murledur,
Narondaſs Trecumdaſs.

Bombay, 24th October 1811.

To

The Native Merchants and Shroffs of Bombay,

GENTLEMEN,

The flattering teſtimony you have borne to my character and conduct as a Merchant and the general ſentiments of friendſhip and eſteem which you have done me the honor to expreſs, in your kind farewell affect me ſo ſenſibly, that no language can do juſtice to the laſting impreſſion they have made upon my feelings.

The experience of two and twenty years, to which you have done me the honor to advert, enables me, with equal pride and ſatisfaction, to declare, that in the intercourſe I have had with the Native Merchants and Shroffs of Bombay, I have witneſſed acts of generoſity, fidelity and honor which could not in any country be ſurpaſſed; to have been connected with ſuch men, for ſo long a period, is an advantage which I ſhall never ceaſe to acknowledge; to have obtained their confidence and eſteem is a diſtinction which I ſhall be anxious to preſerve with my life.

The generous memorial of your friendſhip, which you have honored with an inſcription ſo far beyond my deſerts, will ever be highly valued by me as a pledge of the principles which have bound us ſo long together, and I ſhall bequeath it to my children, as a ſacred remembrance of the gratitude and reſpect their father owes to the Native Merchants and Shroffs of Bombay.

Though about to be ſeparated from you by my natural attachment to the country which gave me birth, there are many powerful ties which will continue to bind my affections to India. I came ſo young amongſt you, that there is hardly any feeling dear to human nature, which is not aſſociated in my mind with the Iſland of Bombay; no change of time or place can deſtroy ſuch an aſſociation: the memory of your worth is connected with the happieſt days of my life and your proſperity and honor will never ceaſe to be objects of my ſolicitude.

I have the honor to be with the greateſt reſpect.
Your ſincere and obliged friend;
(Signed) CHARLES FORBES.

BOMBAY, *25th October* 1811.

Mr. Forbes has taken home with him, on board the Caroline his favorite engliſh horſe John Bull; a horſe well known in the Bobbery Hunt.

John Bull originally left his country as a Trooper's Horſe in the 12th or Prince of Wales Light Dragoons, in the year 1800, and was with his corps landed in Portugal. When the army for the expulſion of the French from Egypt was preparing under the orders of Sir R. Abercromby in the Mediterranean, a part of the 12th as dismounted Cavalry accompanied the expedition; and many of the field or mounted officers of the line were permitted to furniſh themſelves with the horſes belonging to the diſmounted Dragoons—John Bull (as he has ſince been named) fell to to the lot of the gallant and much lamented Lieut. Col. Erſkine (formerly Lieut. and Adjutant of the 77th in Bombay) who received his death's wound mounted on John; and the animal himſelf was ſeverely wounded at the ſame moment. This it is believed was in the memorable action of the 13th March in driving the French from the heights which ſubſequently became the entrenched camp of the Engliſh.

On the death of Colonel Erſkine, John was purchaſed by an officer of the 12th who well knew his value, and by that officer he was ſold to Paymaſter Campbell of the 88th; who brought him by the route of the Red Sea to Bombay, and diſpoſed of him to Mr. Forbes; whoſe property he has ever ſince been. John's long and uſeful ſervices entitle him to "live in clover" for the reſt of his life and his deſerts will meet with an ample reward.

Among the ſplendid entertainments in honor of ſome of the members of our community, who have taken their departure in the Caroline for Europe, we, accidentally, omitted to notice the laſt, though not the leaſt in taſte and elegance, which was given on Monday the 26th ultimo by Hormasjee Bomanjee the opulent and generous hoſt of Lowjee Caſtle, to his old and reſpected friend Mr. Charles Forbes.

This ſpacious Manſion was brilliantly illuminated on the occaſion and at ſeven o'clock in the evening between forty and fifty Gentlemen ſat down to a ſumptuous Banquet compoſed of every luxury of the Eaſt and the Weſt. After dinner Jamſetjee, Peſtonjee and Hormasjee Bomanjee and their families and relations and many others of the firſt rank among the Parſees joined in the feſtive ſcene.

After the uſual toaſts of loyalty Mr. Macklin who officiated as Preſident for the worthy hoſt in an elegant Speech pourtrayed the virtues of the Britiſh Merchant paid a juſt tribute to the Parſee character, and concluded with giving the health of Mr. Charles Forbes and a proſperous voyage to old England—This was drank with enthuſiaſm and three times three in Bumpers of Champagne.

The following toaſts were ſucceſſively drank with every mark of diſtinction;

Mr. John Forbes the Founder of the Houſe of Forbes & Co.

Hormasjee Bomanjee and long may the value of the Parſee character be duly appreciated by the Britiſh Merchant.

Jamſetjee Bomanjee,
Peſtonjee Bomanjee,

After which Jamſetjee Bomanjee, the venerable Maſter Builder, who has had the honor of conſtructing the firſt ſhip of the line for the Britiſh Navy out of England, roſe and addreſſed Mr. Forbes in a very appropriate Speech, expreſſive of the univerſal eſteem felt for his character, and of the gratitude due to him from the Natives in general and from his family in particular for the uniform generous and liberal ſupport they had experienced from him.

A Nautch was afterwards performed in high ſtyle in preſence of ſeveral Ladies who came to ſee this brilliant ſpectacle; and at a late hour the company retired highly gratified by the entertainment they had received.

On Wedneſday morning Sir John Newbolt took the Oaths as Recorder of Bombay. A ſalute was fired on the occaſion.

ARRIVALS,—Lieut. Benjamin Gerans, G. B.
Lieut. Grafton, M. B.
Aſſiſtant Surgeon G. Johnſton, 1ſt B. 6th R.
Lieut. Spotſwood, 84th Regt,
Captain Egan, M. B.
Capt. Wm. Sandwith, Deputy Paymaſter.

DEATHS.

BOMBAY,—On the 6th Inſtant David Stephenſon, Eſq. of the Cadet Eſtabliſhment.

At Colabah on the 7th Inſtant Lieut. and Adjutant William Gale, of H. M. 17th Regiment Light Dragoon.

On the ſame day Mr. Julian Berdeau, Clerk in the Secretary's Office.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE.

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

November 4th—Arrived Grab ſhip Sallamty Savoy, Naquadah Primjee, from Demaun

6th—Ditto Hon. Company's Ship Ternat Capt. James Jukes, to Buſſorah.

On Tueſday afternoon between four an five o'clock the Caroline Captain Harrowe ſailed for England.

PASSENGERS.

Mrs. Rickards,
Sir James Mackintoſh,
Robert Rickards Eſq.
Charles Forbes Eſq.
Nicholas Hankey Smith Eſq.
Andrew Jukes Eſq.
Capt. Grant of His Majeſty's 17th Light Dragoons.

CHILDREN.

Miſs Rickards,
Miſs Ellen Stephenſon,
Miſs Eliza Bruce,
Maſter Henry Stephenſon,
Ditto Simon Campbell.
Ditto ——— Campbell,
Ditto ——— Mackenzie,
Ditto Kenneth Mackenzie,
Ditto William Mackenzie, and
Maſter Henry Alderſon Woodhouſe.
Mrs. Toriano and daughter to Tellicherry; from which place Colonel Forbes of His Majeſty's 80th Regiment will proceed to England.

CALCUTTA.

OCTOBER 19.

On Friday laſt, the Ship United Kingdom, arrived at Kedgeree, with the 2d Battalion of Bengal Volunteers on board, from the Iſle of France, whence ſhe ſailed the 22d of Auguſt. The following Officers of that Battalion came in her, viz. Captain Lumley, Commanding; Lieutenant O'Shea, Hamilton; Green, Pettingal, Wilſon, and Broughton, Enſigns Bland, Maſon, and Birbeck; Mr. Lamb, Aſſiſtant Surgeon; and 600 Sepoys.

MADRAS.

OCTOBER 25.

Yeſterday morning His Majeſty's Ship Dromedary, Commanded by Mr. Pritchard, from Portſmouth the 28th of May and laſt from Madiera, the 2d of July.

During the ſtay of the Dromedary at Madiera—His Majeſty's ſhip Emerald paſſed, having on board his Excellnecy Sir John and Lady Theodoſia Cradock for the Cape of Good Hope.

The Dromedary ſailed from England with a fleet of Indiamen conſiſting of eleven ſail—and on the 10th of Auguſt fell in with five ſail of Extra Ships in Lat. 30 S. 79 Eaſt, bound to Bengal, which left England on the 18th of June.

PASSENGERS.

Lady Johnſtone,—Sir Alexander Johnſtone,—Capt. J. Beard, H. M. 66th Regr.—Col. Taylor, Royal Engineers,—Major Pereira, 11th N. I.—Hunt, Eſq; Barriſter for Madras,—Meſſrs. Forbes and Backhouſe, for Ceylon.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

MAY 16.

Letters were received yeſterday from Heligoland, to the date of Saturday laſt. By this opportunity we have advices from a Gentleman, who has reſided a conſiderable time on the Continent, and who has been in waiting three weeks on the coaſt, at the Mouth of the Elbe, before he could effect his eſcape. He ſays that for many months a rumour prevailed of a war between Ruſſia and France; but that the continuance of this report, without the commiſſion of any oſtenſible act of hoſtility by either party, had tended to deſtroy its credibility.

By the ſame veſſel in which this Gentleman was conveyed, we have the following:—

"HAMBURGH, APRIL 25.

"Our ſoldiers have been ſent away by the French by force—even old men who had their diſcharge, have been obliged to march. Our Poor-houſe, which contained 10,000 perſons, has been converte, into Barracks, and the unhappy inmates have been let looſe upon the town.

"A French Admiral has arrived here, and the young men are now to be forced into the ſea ſervice, for the honour and glory of NAPOLEON."

Letters from Memel, received by the ſame means, and dated the 14th of May, mention that the Ruſſian troops are withdrawing from the Pruſſian frontiers, and that the Pruſſian forces have been placed under the orders of the French General Rappe. A war with France, therefore (adds this correſpondent) it not likely to take place.

The [illegible] extraordiary trial coming on in [illegible] Common Pleas, Bolton v. [illegible] the [illegible] pol. a charge made for [illegible] Princeſſes in writing, [illegible] ſty has entered the plea [illegible] ſo the ſtatute of Li[illegible] been replied to, and [illegible] be tried in the Sittings [illegible]. Bolton alſo brought a [illegible] the Princeſs Elizabeth for

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12,000l. but her Royal Highneſs has been adviſed to file a bill in equity againſt him.

JUNE 5.

Letters, we underſtand, have been received from the army before Badajos, which mention, that a ſtrong corps of cavalry had been detached in purſuit of the column of wounded that was retreating towards Andaluſia, under the direction of General Gazan; and from the intelligence received reſpecting the movements of the latter, hopes were entertained that the greater part of them would be taken. Beſides the French Generals already ſtated to have been killed, two more are ſaid to have been recognized amongſt the ſlain on the field of battle.

Letters from Oporto were received yeſterday, to the 23d ult. at which time the particulars of the battle of Albuera were known there. A part of the convoy which ſailed from England under his Majeſty's ſhip Rainbow, had arrived at Oporto the remainder, conſiſting of tranſports with the 11th Regiment of Dragoons on board, had parted and proceeded to Liſbon. They would reach the Tagus about the 25th or 26th.

It is ſaid that Government has obtained the conſent of the Cortes and Regency to take 30,000 Spaniards into Britiſh pay.

THE KING'S BIRTH DAY.

Yeſterday the King completed his 73d year. His Majeſty's birth-day, during his long reign, has never been omitted to be celebrated as a grand Court and National Feſtival, till yeſterday, when all public rejoicings, ſo far as reſpected the Government and Court, were ſuſpended, except the firing of the Park and Tower guns.

So far as related to individuals and public bodies, however, the day was celebrated in nearly the uſual manner. The morning was uſhered in with ringing of bells, &c. and in the evening, the Mail Coaches, with the coachmen and guards in their new clothing, paraded the ſtreets, the houſes of the tradeſmen to their Majeſties were, in general, illuminated.

The day was kept at Windſor by the Queen and Royal Family in a private manner.

WINDSOR, TUESDAY, JUNE 4.

Arrived here yeſterday evening, the Duke of Cambridge; and this morning, the Prince Regent, and the Dukes of York, Cumberland and Suſſex.

This morning, at ten o'clock, the Princeſſes Sophia and Auguſta took their uſual ride.

This being the King's Birth-day, it is kept by the Queen and Royal Family at Frogmore Lodge, and all the Royal Dukes are expected, and alſo the Princeſs Charlotte of Wales.

Report ſays this morning, the King is better.

The Royal Horſe Guards (Blue) were reviewed this morning by the Duke of Cambridge, and fired a *feu-de joie* in honour of His Majeſty's Birth-day. The King's own Royal Scotch Regiment, and the Windſor Volunteers, fired three rounds alſo in honour of the day.

The following afflicting ſtatement, among many others, was yeſterday reported to the Committee at the City of London Tavern for the relief of the ſuffering Portugueſe. It is the ſubſtance of an official document tranſmitted from Liſbon of the horrid devaſtations and cruelties committed by the enemy in their retreat through the diſtrict of Arganil, which alone ſuffered in *corn, wine, oil, cattle*, and other neceſſaries of life, to the amount of 140,595 milreas, (between 30 and 40,000l. ſterling.) Their churches were deſtroyed, their houſes burnt, and men, women, and children were butchered without reſpect to age or ſex. Nearly 100 young women are ſtated to have been violated, and many carried off by theſe barbarians. In the document alluded to every particular is minutely deſcribed; and we feel the greateſt ſatisfaction in aſſuring the public, that our brave troops no ſooner drove the enemy from ſeveral places, then they immediately gave every aſſiſtance in their power to the ſufferers, by appropriating part of their pay, and even divided their proviſions with the miſerable inhabitants who remained.

FRENCH PAPERS.

BREST, MAY 21.

The four Engliſh ſhips of the line which were at anchor near Glenan, have put to ſea, ſo that the paſſage of Concarneau Bay is no longer interrupted.

VALLA[illegible]

In conſequence of the [illegible] adopted by Marſhal Beſſieres, [illegible] been completely reſtored in the [illegible] occupied by the army of the north, [illegible] ſent conſiderable numbers [illegible] the provinces of Biſcay, [illegible] and Aſturias, for the purpoſe of occupying the coaſt, and preventing communication between the Engliſh and the ports which are ſtill in poſſeſſion of the inſurgents. General Bonnet continues to obtain great ſucceſſes over the robbers they are conſtantly defeated. His head quarters are as uſual at Oviedo.

The influence which the Engliſh had at one time obtained in the Junta of Gallicia, appears to be daily decreaſing. The militia have received orders to occupy the confines of Aſturias and the Kingdom of Leon. The plan for garriſoning Vigo, Ferral, and Corunna, with Britiſh troops, has been certainly rejected. The Kingdom of Leon, which was in the utmoſt diſorder before the arrival of Marſhal Beſſieres is now tranquil: ſo is the province of Salamanca.

Robert Liſton, Eſq. his Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Sublime Ottoman Porte; and Bartholomew Frere, Eſq. Secretary of Embaſſy at that Court, and their reſpective ſuites, take their paſſage to Conſtantinople in the Argo, 44, Capt. Fred. Warren, which is fitting for the purpoſe.

A letter of the 9th inſt. from Paris, ſtates, that ſeveral bankruptcies had taken place ſince the beginning of the month, in the liſt of which was the firm of Gros, D'Aviliers, and Co. one of the moſt reſpectable in that city. This particular failure was expected to involve ſeveral more houſes, a dozen at leaſt, in a ſimilar calamity, as Gros and Co. were moſt extenſively connected. The Imperial Banker at St. Peterſburgh, Baron Roll, and the houſe of Haſſelgreen and Co. at Amſterdam, have alſo failed.

It was rumoured at Paris, that a Decree would ſoon appear, ſubjecting to capital puniſhment any one who ſhould be found guilty of drawing or negociating a Bill of Exchange upon England.

STATEMENT OF THE FRENCH FORCE WHICH ENTERED SPAIN FROM 1807 TO JAN. 1, 1811.

In 1807—Infantry	47,500
Cavalry	7,120
In 1808—Infantry	209,300
Cavalry	30,200
In 1809—Infantry	44,950
Cavalry	4,302
In 1810—Infantry	124,500
Cavalry	25,734
Total in the four years:	
Infantry	426,250
Cavalry	73,356
Employed in Civil Line	7,650
Guides, &c.	7,530
Grand Total	514,790
Artillery	820

From the 1ſt January, 1811, to the 28th, there had only entered Spain by Bayonne, 600 Infantry and 180 Horſe.

Down to the 26th February, 1811, there had been marched into France, by way of Irun, 48,228 Spaniards, Portugueſe, &c. priſoners.

From 1807 to 1811 not more than 53,000 of the French troops returned to France.

STATEMENT OF THE FRENCH FORCE WHICH ENTERED PORTUGAL.

Before the ſiege of Ciudad Rodrigo the grand total was 105,000 men, deducting 8000 ſick.

They loſt in the ſiege of Rodrigo 6 or 7000 men.

Regnier loſt in Eſtremadura 4000 men.

Maſſena entered Portugal with 70,000 men, to which is to be added the 9th corps, which raiſed his force to 88,000 men.

ROYAL DEPOSITUM OF THE COLOURS TAKEN FROM THE FRENCH BY GENERAL GRAHAM.

The Colours and Eagles taken from the enemy are to be depoſited with great religious and military ceremony in Whitehall Chapel, on Saturday next, an *Anthem* is to be performed on the occaſion after the manner of a *Te Deum*; and orders have been iſſued for a grand proceſſion of the Guards from the Park to the Chapel. The following is the order.

FRENCH EAGLES.

BRIGADE ORDERS.—PAROLE HONORARY.

The following arrangement is made for the Ceremonial of lodging the Standard and Colours taken from the Enemy, in Whitehall, on Saturday, the 18th inſtant.

His Majeſty's Guard to be formed at half paſt ten in the morning, on the Parade, Horſe Guards, and facing the edifice, as uſual, in black gaiters.

A detachment of Grenadiers, conſiſting of one Captain, three Subalterns, four Serjeants, and 100 rank and file, from the Brigade, in full dreſs, will be on the left of the King's Guard.

The Bands of the 1ſt Regiment and Coldſtream to attend, and the detachment of Grenadiers in white gaiters, and a detachment of 100 rank and file, and Officers in proportion, in black gaiters, will parade at ten o'clock, to preſerve order, and keep the way open during the march to Whitehall. The recruits to attend to keep the ground clear on the Parade.

The men of the Brigade off duty, to be formed on the Parade at a quarter before ten o'clock, with ſide arms only, from thence they will be marched on to the Chapel.

Detail for the Grenadier Detachment.

	Capt.	Sub.	Serj.	Cor.	Dr.	Privates.
1ſt Regiment	1	1	3	3	2	64
Coldſtream	0	1	1	1	2	32
Total	1	3	4	4	4	96

A ſprig of green to be worn in the hats of the Officers and men.

LONDON RECRUITING ORDER, MAY 15, 1811.

In conſequence of Orders from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cambridge, the whole of the Staff and Recruiting Party will aſſemble at the Horſe-Guards on Saturday morning at ten o'clock, for the purpoſe of attending the ceremony of depoſiting the French Eagles at Whitehall.

The Officers are expected to appear in their beſt uniforms, and powdered; the parade to be ready to march off at half paſt ten o'clock.

(Signed) ROBERT ELLIS, Major.

The ceremony will be very grand, and the martial muſic appropriate to the occaſion, and as the orders are iſſued by direction of his Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, the Chapel will be thronged with nobility.

THE PRINCE REGENT'S FETE.

All the ſtate rooms, about twelve in number, will be thrown open, including the Prince's bed-chamber, the Etruſcan room, Roman room, Chineſe room, the Great Library, and Henry the Eighth's room; the walls of the latter are hung with ſuperfine ſcarlet cloth, bordered by a deep and maſſy fringe of real gold. Although every judicious arrangement is making to entertain as many perſons as poſſible in the houſe, it is apprehended that not more than 500 can be admitted to ſup therein with comfort. The magnificent bath, (after the model of the celebrated one built by Titus, at Rome), the walls of which are of real *verde antique* marble, will be appropriated to ſervitures in. To the latter apartments there are numerous entrances, communicating with anti-rooms, thus affording to the company a very neceſſary and agreeable accommodation.

The ſuperb range of rooms will be illuminated by chandeliers of the richeſt cut-glaſs, and among them are ſeveral of a ſpiral form, with ornaments; giving the whole a Gothic appearance; theſe magnificent luſtres, which are really unique and ſingularly beautiful, contain upwards of 12,000 Pigot diamond cut drops each, and carry about 24 wax lights.

The grandly proportioned ſuite of temporary rooms now being erected on the lawn of Carlton-houſe, will be completed in the courſe of a very few days; a temporary veſtibule will be erected, communicating with the one in the houſe. Down the centre of the new rooms there will be an area (north and South, and eaſt and weſt) of twenty feet wide. The height of the Chineſe coved ceiling, to the ſummit, will be 18 feet. On the right, that is, due weſt, there will be placed a temporary kitchen, and at the oppoſite end an ice-houſe. Theſe rooms will be each 36 feet by 18, and by connecting rooms, of 27 feet by 12, they will be far enough removed from the main building to prevent any unpleaſant reſults. Here the number and proportion of the ſupper tables will be as follow:—

The 12 principal tables are to be each 70 feet long by 12, the eight others 32 by 10. There are to be connecting-rooms here likewiſe; the number about eight; they are to be 20 feet long, and intended to contain ſideboards, where a neceſſary proportion of ſervants will be ſtationed during the night, and give out wines, fruit, and ices from a little window, or bar. This is the Prince's idea, and certainly it is an excellent one, to prevent confuſion amongſt ſuch a numerous body of domeſtics as will attend. In the angles of each of the eight rooms, will be placed orange trees, in full bearing.

In aid of the other accommodations, twelve elegant marquees are to be erected on the lawn, on the eaſt and weſt ſides. Theſe tents were brought from the Pavillion, at Brighton, laſt week; they are about 20 feet in diameter, and are ſolely intended for containing proviſions to ſupply the tables. The different temporary rooms will be illuminated by Grecian chandeliers of cut-glaſs. The number is as yet not determined upon; but it is ſuppoſed that three dozen will be ſufficient, with the additional brilliancy produced by numerous maſſive ſilver candleſticks, carrying each four branches.

From the curioſity which has already been excited, and the intereſt making by numberleſs perſons to gain acceſs into ſituations and corners remote from the viſitants to his Royal Highneſs, it was apprehended that ſome diſorder might ariſe from there being too free an acceſs; to prevent while, no leſs a quantity than 1000 feet of iron *chevaux de freiſe* will be placed on the ground, at the boundaries of the ſpace marked out. An Officer's guard, from the 1ſt regiment, will do duty there; and on the outſide of the walls a troop of horſe.

PUGILISM.

The match between *Molineux* and *Rimmer*, for 100 guineas, took place on Wedneſday at Moulſey Hurſt. Molineux is well known by his late battle with Crib. Rimmer his antagoniſt, made his debut on this occaſion, having fought about two battles in Lancaſhire. He is nearly ſix feet in height, not 22 years of age, and much reſembling the ſenior Belcher in his day. He was pitted againſt the black, as being a freſh young novice, full of courage and agility; but the general opinion of him may be eſtimated by the betting in the ring, 3 to 1 on the Black. At one o'clock Rimmer appeared in the ring, with his ſeconds, Jones and Powers, having previouſly thrown in his hat as a token of defiance. The inner ring, which was roped, was 25 feet diameter, 15 yards from which was formed with vehicles, about ſix deep, a ſpacious outer ring. Molineux appeared ſoon after his adverſary, attended by his ſeconds Richman and Gibbons, and after ſome difficulty in beating out the ring, they ſet to.

THE BATTLE.

1. After about two minutes ſparring, Rimmer hit ſhort left and right, neither of which told, and he got away, and ſparring was renewed. At ſetting to again, the Black put in a left-handed blow on his adverſary's neck with ſome force, and Rimmer returned it very ſlightly, and fell upon his blow,—4 to 1 on the Black. Rimmer ſhewed firſt blood.

2. Rimmer again made play, by making another effort to hit right and left, but he again ill-judged his diſtance, and again got away. The Black patiently waited on him again, until a ſmart rally took place, in which the Black made ſome good ſtops, and the combatants again diſengaged. Another rally took place, in which the terrific blows of the Black made conſiderable impreſſion, and he knocked down his man by hits right and left with equal quickneſs and force.

3. Molineux elated by ſucceſs in the laſt round, viewed his adverſary with a ſignificant ſmile, and ſparred low, in a manner to ſhow his adverſary he diſregarded any effort he might make. The Black waited, as he had done in former rounds, until Rimmer made play, and he then hit him, followed and repeated his hits, until Rimmer went down, apparently without cauſe, but that of avoiding a repetition of blows already received.

4. Rimmer preſented himſelf with a head covered with blood, he having in the laſt round received a blow on the temple, which, doubleſs, reduced him to a ſtate of temporary ſtupidity. Molineux again hit him over his guard on the head and neck, right and left, in a manner which excited the ſympathy of the ring, and he fell as from a piſtol ball,—8 to 1 on the Black, and no takers at odds.

5. Rimmer in great diſtreſs, made a wild long hit at double diſtance, and fell on his blow.

6. Rimmer again hit ſhort, and fell from weakneſs.

7. In this round, Rimmer, for the laſt time, had the beſt of ſighting; he hit Molineux with his left hand, and a courageous rally followed; after ſeveral blows had been exchanged, Rimmer fell over the Black's legs.

8. Both hit over, and Rimmer fell.

8. In this round, Rimmer again ſummoned every effort to change the battle. He hit his adverſary away in a rally, and he alſo threw him in a cloſe.

10. Molineux went in with ferocious courage to repay his adverſary for a few favours in the laſt round, and, for the firſt time, he was ſo intemperate as to make play; he followed Rimmer, and milled him to every part of the ring, and at length floored him.

11. A rally commenced by Rimmer, at leaſt ſhowed him a game man. Several blows were put in by both, but Rimmer hit widely, without judging diſtance, and gave his head doubled in his cheſt, which ſtopped ſeveral blows, and he at length fell.

12. Rimmer, after placing an ineffectual hit on the Black's body, *Lancaſhired* him, by running in, in a ſtate of phrenzy, lifting Molineux off his legs by the thighs, and throwing him.—Loud bawling of *Foul! fair!* &c.

13. Rimmer planted a hit on the Black's mouth ſlightly, and Molineux went in and threw him.

14. Rimmer, in rallying, cloſed; a trial of ſtrength took place, and both were thrown by Lancaſhirean ingenuity in Rimmer.

15. Rimmer retreated to every part of the ring with Molineux cloſe, at nearly length, and the latter laſt got a ſtomacher at him and floored him. Rimmer lay on the ground in a ſtate, when another ſcene commenced, which, however, rarely happens. The antipathy againſt a man of colour being conſidered a pugiliſt of firſt rate had cauſed a good many uncharitable declamations, and the ardour of theſe people ſo illiberally diſpoſed, aided by the aſſiſtance of thoſe who had taken the odds, broke the ring in a moment, and ſurrounded the men, in action. Rimmer at this time was, technically ſpeaking, dead beat, and in a ſtate of childhood. The ſcene which here preſented itſelf would baffle the ſkill of the firſt artiſts. Lords and Nobles buſtled in with ſweeps and ploughmen, fighting men and aſſiſtants, who received, indiſcriminately, a horſe-whipping. The aſſembly amounting to at leaſt ten thouſand pedeſtrians incloſed in the ſpacious ring, and every one at his own game. In this ſtate, which laſted twenty minutes, thoſe diſpoſed to make their eſcape were unable; and at length Crib put himſelf in a buſtle, and by aſſiſtants, ſucceeded in again bearing up the ring. It is an etiquette, in fighting, that if either of the combatants leave the ring in ſuch a caſe, he loſes the battle, and conſequently both men were again ſet-to; great pains having been taken during this buſtle to get Rimmer to ſtand on his legs again. The combatants fought ſix other rounds, to the diſcomfiture of Rimmer, who received about ten other blows, and he at length reſigned the combat, when unable to ſtand.

Obſervations—There need but few remarks on this combat; it was impolitic to match a young novice againſt a profeſſor of terror like the Black. The blow in the third round followed up by the two others in the ſubſequent rounds doubleſs reduced Rimmer to a ſtate of inferiority, and he had no chance either of diſplaying any one requiſite to cope with the ſturdy Black. He has courage, but he has a loſing knack of giving his head when he hits; and above all, he had a tendency in going too near his adverſary, and he conſequently but half a length ſhort. It is only neceſſary to ſtate of Molineux, that he is a very *ugly cuſtomer*. He has gained by practice a quickneſs of hitting, which if not ſo alarming to the eye as that of a Gulley, a Belcher, or a Crib, is at leaſt as mortifying to the feelings; and, as has been before obſerved, it will be a matter of troubleſome ſpeculation again to find his conqueror. He won the battle with all imaginary eaſe, with only a cut lip, and two or three other ſlight hits.

It is no exaggeration to ſtate, that 15,000 perſons were preſent, and the oldeſt amateur does not remember more at any ſimilar exhibition.

Rimmer was put to bed from the ring, in a bad ſtate, from the beating he received in the head. It appears that Rimmer received a hurt in his hand, in ſparring at Power's benefit laſt week, which gave him a diſadvantage, but he was altogether unequal to the black.

Another battle took place after that between Molineux and Rimmer. The combatants were a promiſing young Jew and a Gentile of Caleb's ſchool. It was a briſk fight, in which conſiderable ſcience was diſplayed, but the Jew was beat by an unexpected blow. Durch Sam and Caleb Baldwin ſeconded their favourites.

A third battle was fought between two men near Wandſworth, on returning from the fights; and one of them was ſo dreadfully beaten that he is not expected to recover.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, MAY 20.

Upon our admiſſion into the Houſe, we found Lord Stanhope preſenting Petitions, ſigned as his Lordſhip ſtated, by a number no leſs than 2812 reſpectable perſons, who conceived, that the Bill before their Lordſhips, concerning religious toleration, was calculated to infringe on their rights, and on the conciſcions diſcharge of their duties.

The Earl of Liverpool profeſſed a firm and thorough conviction of the purity of motive, as well as of the wiſdom and information which had guided his Noble Friend in the preparation and progreſs of the meaſure then under diſcuſſion. He knew that his Noble Friend's motives and meaſures had been miſunderſtood by many perſons, and eſpecially by a numerous and reſpectable body of men, in whoſe behalf eſpecially his benevolent intentions would operate. Nevertheleſs ſeeing, as he could not help doing, that a general alarm, however unfounded, had taken place on the ſubject and conceiving, as he diſtinctly did, that the interference of the Legiſlature on ſubjects, of religious behalf or prejudice, ſhould never be exerted, on light ground, or, without a manifeſt neceſſity, he hoped his Noble Friend would be induced to wave the preſsing of the Bill being committed.

Lord Sidmouth expreſſed ſome ſurpriſe at the ſuggeſtion of his Noble Friend.

Earl Grey ſuggeſted the expediency of a little further conſideration.

Lord Sidmouth expreſſed his deſire to ſtate at length the true object and tendency of the Bill.

Earl Stanhope then demanded, that according to the rights and uſages of the Houſe, the petitions be firſt read.

Lord Holland gave ample credit to the purity of his Noble Friend's intentions in the Bill, and could not but lament that the Noble Secretary of ſtate who had that night ſo prudently offered his advice for its being withdrawn, had not, at its firſt introduction, and the many ſubſequent occaſions which occurred, exerciſed a ſimilar opinion. His Lordſhip then preſented a great variety of petitions from various quarters of the kingdom.

Lord Harlaxton deſired to be informed whether the Noble Baron had read the petitions, and thereby aſcertained the propriety of their contents.

The Earl of Liverpool was averſe to the meaſure of detaining the Houſe with the detail of reading the petitions.

Lord Holland thought that the beſt way to put their Lordſhips in poſſeſſion of the true merits of the queſtion, was to have the petitions read. The petitions already on the table were ſigned by 4463 perſons, and the number was every moment increaſing.

The petitions being ordered to be read.

The Earl of Lauderdale preſented a great number from Gloucester, Dorſetſhire, Suſſex, Wiltſhire and other parts.

Earl Moira delivered various petitions on the ſame ſide from perſons whoſe reſpectability he ſtood pledged for.

Earl Grey preſented petitions from no leſs than 8000 moſt reſpectable perſons, who diſapproved of the principle and tendency of the Bill.

The Duke of Norfolk declared his knowledge, that in Briſtol a very conſiderable number of reſpectable members of the Eſtabliſhed Church were hoſtile to the Bill.

Earl Grey lamented the abſence of a Noble Friend (Lord Grenville), High Steward of Briſtol; but he could vouch for his opinions being in accord with his own on the ſubject.

The Earl of Roſlyn preſented a multitude of petitions againſt the Bill.

Lord Erſkine ſtated, that he had near 200 petitions to preſent on the ſame important ſubject. He ſhould make no other preparatory remark, but to ſay that they contained the ſame opinions on that queſtion, which he himſelf maintained on the ſubject of the Toleration Act.—Theſe petitions were preſented, and ordered to lie on the table. They were from all parts of England, and ſome of them had an immenſe number of ſignatures.

The Marquis of Lanſdowne then ſtated that he had above one hundred different petitions to preſent to their Lordſhips on the ſame ſubject, and of the ſame tenour. The firſt petition he preſented, his Lordſhip ſtated, was ſigned by many perſons not Proteſtant Diſſenters; ſeveral of them beneficed Clergymen of the Eſtabliſhed Church, who equally with the Proteſtant Diſſenters, deprecated any interference with the Toleration Laws, and was ſigned by 1806 perſons.

All theſe petitions were alſo received, and ordered to lie on the table. The number of petitions preſented to the Houſe, was about five hundred; the table was filled with them, and they alſo laid in a large pile on the floor of the Houſe.

On the order of the day for the ſecond reading of the Bill,

Lord Sidmouth roſe. He defended the Bill on the ſame grounds as before; and contended that it had been greatly miſrepreſented. He ſtated a caſe of ignorance, which occurred at Stafford, where the applicant for a license could not write his own name. He alſo ſtated, from a paper he held in his hand, in which the writer himſelf announced, as an inſtance of the laxity with which licenſes to preach were granted, that he had heard a perſon in the neighbourhood of London, who ſeemed well verſed in all the atheiſtical and deiſtical arguments on the ſubject of religion, lecturing to a crowded audience for two hours and an half, and broaching the moſt irreligious and even blaſphemous doctrines. The Bill which he had introduced would naturally check the exiſtence or ſpreading of ſuch abuſes, which could not fail to be lamented by every man who was a friend to the morals or the happineſs of all claſſes of ſociety; and he feared that the broad principle ſtated on a former night by his Noble Friend (Lord Holland), tended to let looſe this claſs of men whoſe labours muſt be ſo deſtructive of civilized ſociety. Their Lordſhips did not do their duty if they thought themſelves abſolved from attending to the prevention of ſuch abuſes.

The Archbiſhop of Canterbury conceived that the principal oppoſition to the Noble Lord's Bill aroſe from its miſrepreſentation. At the ſame time, as the Diſſenters themſelves were the beſt judges of their own concerns; and as it appeared from the great number of petitions which loaded the table of the houſe, that they were hoſtile to the meaſure, he thought it would be both unwiſe and impolitic to preſs the Bill againſt their conſent. He therefore wiſhed that the Noble Lord would withdraw it, and put an end to that alarm which had been excited even though it might be groundleſs.

Lord Erſkine expreſſed his conviction, that if the ſecond reading of the Bill had been delay only a few weeks longer, ten times the number of petitions would have been preſented againſt it, in addition to thoſe that already encumbered their Lordſhips table and loaded the floor! ſuch was the opinion which the Diſſenters at large entertained of the meaſure of ſuch the anxiety they felt at the appearance of encroachment on any of the privileges which they enjoyed. His Lordſhip moved, that the Bill be read a ſecond time *this day ſix months*.

Lord Holland in alluſion to the aſſertion that the majority of the petitioners probably did not underſtand the meaſure againſt which they petitioned, obſerved that the holding ſuch language was ſingularly unbecoming and offenſive. Looking at the immenſe number who ſigned the petitions on the table it was too much libel to ſtigmatize them with want of underſtanding on a queſtion that ſo clearly touched their immediate intereſts. A Right Reverend Prelate (the Archbiſhop of Canterbury) had ſaid, that the deluge of petitions which overflowed their table, was produced by miſrepreſentation. Two charges had alſo been unfairly thrown out againſt him (Lord Holland); one that he puſhed the ideas of religious liberty to an extent which attack at the root of Chriſtian religion itſelf. This he moſt utterly deny. The other was, that he gave unbridled and extravagant praiſe to the Toleration Act, an Act which had been characteriſed as abominably intolerant. He would not go into thoſe conſiderations, but confidently to the Bill. He had before declared his principles, and he ſaw no reaſon now to ſhrink from them. He was an enemy, a moſt decided, principled, and reſolved enemy to reſtraints on religious freedom. He was convinced that every man had a natural right to chooſe his mode of religious teaching, and that no authority ought to interfere with the choice. A man had as good a right to preach a peculiar doctrine as he had to print it. It was not meant to ſay, that if ſeditious or blaſphemous doctrines were uttered, they were not to be viſited; but thoſe offences required no new parliamentary infliction.—Every man had a right to carry arms, but it was not neceſſary to call upon Parliament now to tell him he had no right to commit murder with thoſe arms. But if there was a right, which it was dangerous and guilty to controvert, it was the right of every man to interpret ſcripture after his own manner. The part of the Bill which went to force the Diſſenting Miniſters to be moral, after the faſhion of the Noble Lord, was new, and tyrannical. This was the diſtinct meaning of the Noble Lord. He would manufacture the Diſſenting Miniſters into preciſely ſuch men he would wiſh to have preaching to himſelf; but this was not the ſpecies of preacher that the Diſſenters choſe. This attempt of meaſuring the morality of the Diſſenting Miniſter by the Noble Lords' private conceptions, was totally oppoſed to the principles of the toleration Act, and was calculated to be eminently offenſive and vexatious. What was the mode of qualification? They muſt find ſix houſekeepers to vouch for their morality. And who were thoſe, that were to have the power of bringing forward ſix houſekeepers to ſpeak to character, or who was to deny to the Diſſenters the right of having humble men for their preachers.

Suppoſe five hundred paupers choſe to hear religion from a man of their own chooſing and of their own claſs, was it to be ſaid, that the deſire was beyond what might be permitted, and yet where was this teacher to find his ſix houſekeeping vouchers? Or was the argument to be perſiſted in by theſe men who were ſo ready to boaſt of their attachment to religion, and to acknowledge as one of its glories, that it had riſen by the labours of humble men, not merely without dependance on, but in oppoſition to the wealth, influence, and power of the great of this world? Yet it was not enough for the Bill, that the Diſſenting Miniſter ſhould be devout and learned, but that he ſhould be proved ſo to his congregation. How? by the ſignature of ſix houſekeepers? Was his ordeal to end here? No; the judgment of the ſix houſekeepers was to be reviſed *by a country Juſtice*, before the diſſenting congregation could be ſecure of the teacher whom they had originally choſen for his fitneſs. If this Bill were to paſs, they would find 50,000 Methodiſt Teachers applying immediately for licences, for fear of perſecution. But though the regular Methodiſt Teachers might not have any thing to fear from a proſecution of that nature, ſince the wiſe ſtature of Anne, the whole important body of the Itinerants would be expoſed to peculiar hazard. The Noble Lord (Sidmouth) had ſpoken of having had the approbation of many reſpectable Diſſenters on the Bill; but he (Lord Holland) had converſed with many on the ſubject, and he had not found one who did not decidedly diſapprove of the whole. The Bill was completely at variance with the original idea thrown out to the Houſe, as he underſtood it; and he could not doubt that it was at variance with all that he had ever learnt to revere as the genuine principles of religious liberty.—*(Hear hear.)*

Lord Stanhope never felt more pleaſure in his whole Parliamentary life than he had done this very day; and if any one aſked him the reaſon, he would tell them, it was at the immenſe heap of petitions that was then ſtrewed upon their floor, and piled upon their table, and all againſt this wretched Bill. He liked this, becauſe a kind of ſilly talk had been going abroad, that there was no public voice. He had always thought otherwiſe; and he ſaw to-day that there was a public voice, and a public opinion, and a public ſpirit. He ſaw it in the multitude of petitions ſent up on ſo ſhort a notice; and he was rejoiced to find it alive, active, and energetic. He would not talk of the Bill—that was dead and gone: and it would be beneath a man of ſenſe to quarrel with the carcaſe. *(A laugh.)* The Bill was declaratory as well as active, and it was illegal as well as either. He defied all the lawyers in or out of the Houſe to prove that *this wretched and unfortunate Bill was not illegal.* *(Hear hear.)* He would not condeſcend to argue every point of it. It was unneceſſary to argue upon what was beyond human help. It was all over with the Bill—its hour was come—the Bill was dead and gone; but he muſt ſay ſomething on the ſubject however. He hated the name of the Toleration Act—he hated the word toleration; it was a beggarly, narrow, worthleſs word; it did not go far enough. He hated toleration, becauſe he loved liberty. *(Hear!)* There was not a man in that Houſe—not one among the law Lords—not one, perhaps, among the Biſhops themſelves, that had read ſo many of our religious ſtatutes as he had. He had read nearly three hundred of thoſe ſtatutes; and diſguſting, and foolish, and wicked, the moſt of them were. There was but one good ſtature that he ſaw, and that was a model for ſtatutes; it was the wiſeſt one on religion that he had ever ſeen. It was a ſtature of Edward VI. which aboliſhed the whole ſet of religious ſtatutes before it—yes, thruſtled them away all at once; it was the beſt of ſtatutes. *(Laughing.)* He had made ſome attempts at removing obnoxious perſecuting Acts in the laſt Seſſion, and he now gave notice that he would do the ſame this Seſſion, and every other Seſſion, and would extend his motions to the repeal of all and every act of religious oppreſſion.

The Earl of Buckinghamſhire thought, that the Bill might be made palateable in a Committee, but admitted that it was better not to preſs it on the Houſe at this immediate time.

Earl Grey, in a ſhort ſpeech, totally diſapproved of the Bill.

Lord Sidmouth briefly replied. He took ſome objections to the legal reaſoning on his Bill, and profeſſed himſelf not diſmayed by the oppoſition which it had met from bringing forward any future meaſures on the ſubject which he thought ſuggeſted by his duty.

The queſtion was then put by the Lord Chancellor, that the Bill be read a ſecond time this day ſix months, and carried without a diviſion.—Adjourned.

ANNIVERSARY OF SIR FRANCIS BURDETT, ELECTION FOR WESTMINSTER.

On Thurſday a very numerous meeting attended to celebrate the "Triumph of Weſtminſter in the Election of Sir Francis Burdett."

After dinner "The King." "The Prince Regent, and "The People;" were drank with loud applauſe.

Mr. Withall; after ſome preliminary obſervations, propoſed as a toaſt; "Weſtminſter's Pride and England's Hope, Sir Francis Burdett." This toaſt was drank with loud applauſe.

Sir Francis Burdett, in returning thanks, ſaid, that it was with moſt unaffected pleaſure that he had received this additional teſtimony of the good opinion of the Electors of Weſtminſter. The ſituation that he then held of Repreſentative of Weſtminſter, was not a ſituation of his own ſeeking. He had wiſhed to decline it from his being really of opinion that greater talents than he poſſeſſed were neceſſary in the repreſentation of ſo great a city. The mode, however, in which he had been returned, could never be obliterated from his mind. Often as they had been accuſtomed to dereliction from principles at one time warmly profeſſed, he ſhould conſider himſelf the moſt culpable of all ſpectres, if he were ever to ſeparate himſelf from that cauſe and from thoſe principles which had recommended him to their choice. During the length of time in which he had been a Member of Parliament, he had withſtood many charges and recriminations from the different parties that were contending for the exerciſe of power in this country. He had always declared himſelf hoſtile to all parties, although he highly reſpected many individuals belonging to them. He would, however, never give his ſupport to any party, as he conceived that ſuch conduct was degrading to public principle. Nothing but a plain, ſtraight forward adherence to principle could now reſtore the liberties of this country. It had been ſaid in ancient times, "Cæſar has friends, and Pompey has friends; but the public has no friends." He never would ſupport the parties of Cæſar or of Pompey, but would always look to the great principal, that the people ought to be fairly repreſented in parliament. He as all other perſons who had advocated this cauſe, had been branded with the name of *Jacobin and diſturber of the public peace.* He did not regard theſe aſperſions but had always laboured, as far as was in his power, to impreſs upon the minds even of the corrupt conſtituted authorities, the neceſſity of a Reform. He felt a ſtrong hope from the preſent diſpoſition of public men, that the voice of *moderate and rational Reform.* *(and no other did he ſeek)*, would meet with powerful ſupporters. What could be more moderate or rational that the views of thoſe who went no further than what was to be found in the ancient Conſtitution of this country and in the laws? His views had never gone further. He thought the time was now come when thoſe even who had moſt profited hitherto by the public plunder, might wiſh to yield to the national demand of a Parliamentary Reform, before that voice was raiſed in a tone not to be reſiſted. He had great ſatisfaction in mentioning the dignified conduct of the Chief Magiſtrate of the City of London, ſupported as he was by the Common Council. It had been pretended that the vote for lending the Guildhall to the friends of Parliamentary Reform had been obtained by ſurpriſe. He however had no doubt but that if their enemies would try their ſtrength againſt in the ſame place, their defeat would be ſtill more complete. As to moderation in Reform, he was as moderate as *Magna Charta* permitted him to be. He was as moderate as our anceſters were when they framed the Petition of Rights. He was as moderate as they were in 1688, when they inſiſted on the free repreſentation of the people in Parliament. He did not however think that arbitrary power was leſs hateful for proceeding from a corrupt Parliament, than it was when it came from the arbitrary conduct of the Stuarts. On the contrary, the people muſt feel more reproach when they ſaw thoſe whom they ſent as their Repreſentatives turn round upon them, and claim to be their maſters. The juſt prerogatives of the Crown were as much over ſhadowed and ruined by the influence of the Borough-monger faction, as the liberties of the people were. He had the higheſt ſatisfaction in ſaying, that his Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent appeared *to all his public acts to be favourable to the liberties of England.* The Borough monger faction had indeed placed him under great reſtrictions, and gave him only ſo much powe, as they were pleaſed to dole out; having, no doubt a preſentiment that the mind of his Royal Highneſs was not with them. His Royal Highneſs, in refuſing to barter that patronage which was given him to reward merit and ſervices, againſt Parliamentary corruption, had given the greateſt ſatisfaction, and the higheſt hopes to the country. This was a noble trait in the character of his Royal Highneſs, and did hold forth to the nation the ſtrongeſt hopes that in time this monſtrous faction will be ſubdued, which is equally hoſtile to the Crown and the people. He was much aſtoniſhed at a miſapplication of the principles of the law by learned Judges. It was a legal maxim, "Wherever the benefit is, there the expence ſhould be:" and a learned Judge conceiving, from conſtant practice, that a ſeat in Parliament *was a benefit*, was therefore of opinion, that he was bound to pay certain expences on the Weſtminſter Election, although he was not a candidate, and when returned under the King's writ was bound to ſerve. Although to many perſons a ſeat in Parliament was a benefit; although the Noble Lord himſelf might have found it a convenient ſtepping ſtone to the Peerage yet to him, (Sir F. B.) it was no benefit. As to the ſort of repreſentation that now prevails, it appeared to him that a combination, he might ſay, a treaſonable combination of one hundred and fifty perſons, returned a majority of *ſham repreſentatives* of the people to Parliament.—Seventy were directly returned by Peers. Bad as this was in principle, it was nothing to the fact, that 150 individuals could return a majority. In what light, then, were thoſe 150 perſons to be conſidered, or what was the extent of the power they uſurped? Theſe 150 perſons formed a faction too ſtrong for the Throne to contend againſt, unleſs ſupported by the affections of the people. It was the common intereſt of the Crown and the people to vent ſuch a narrow and odious oligarchy from domineering in this country.—When he was aſked how was it to be put down, he muſt anſwer it was only to be ſubdued by the declared and general ſenſe of the people. As for arguing with thoſe that fatten on the public plunder, and endeavouring to perſuade them to let go their hold, it would be all labour loſt. Thieves would not be perſuaded by arguments to abandon their booty. He did not mean to compare the Houſe of Commons to thieves; but this he would ſay, that although one ſpoke with the tongue of men or angels, thieves would not be perſuaded voluntarily to forego their booty. Other conſiderations might, however, induce them to do it, eſpecially if they began to deſpair of being allowed to retain it. After ſome farther obſervations, he concluded by giving as a toaſt "The Electors of Weſtminſter."

This toaſt was drank with the uſual applauſe.

Mr Sturch then roſe, and ſaid, that he ſhould propoſe the health of a Noble Lord who was prevented from attending by ſevere indiſpoſition, and whoſe ardent mind, whether engaged in the defence of the country, or in the deteſtion of abuſes, was always zealous in the cauſe of the people—he meane that of the worthy Repreſentative, "Lord Cochrane." Drank amidſt loud applauſe.

Sir F. Burdett returned thanks in the name of the Noble Lord, who was laid up by a fit of the gout, and who had commiſſioned him to expreſs his regret that he could not be preſent at the Meeting. With regard to that Noble Lord, he ſhould only ſay, that his deeds ſpoke "trumpet tongued" in his favour. He believed that he would be found at all times equally firm in the defence of their rights, as he had been found amid the difficulties and dangers of the ſervice to which he more peculiarly belonged.—*(Applauſe).* The Honourable Baronet then gave the following toaſt:—

"Repreſentation without rotten Boroughs—defence without foreigners—law without military execution."

Major Cartwright ſaid, he was more and more impreſſed from what had paſſed of late, that we were in a proſperous way towards Parliamentary reform. In ſuch a ſituation, it was uſefull to know who our adverſary was; and that was, an aggregate maſs of individuals of various deſcriptions, whom, for brevity ſake, he would denominate the Borough faction, and whom they ſee depicted in a petition that was ſome few years ago preſented to the Houſe of Commons, but which the Hon. Houſe had not yet had leiſure to take into conſideration *(applauſe)*. The ſyſtem was to all intents and purpoſes a deſpotiſm. How was it to be encountered; there were ſome who called themſelves moderate Reformers, and who propoſed to carry their point inch by inch, and ſtep by ſtep; a little this year, and a little the next. Did they ever fear of a deſpotiſm being encountered in this way? What think you of our moderate Reformers ſaying, "Mr Deſpot, let us tie this hand behind you this year, we will tie up the other next, and then put ſhackles on your legs &c." But the deſpot was juſt as cunning as they were, and would not liſten to that kind of talk. *(Laughter.)* Deſpotiſm could only be encountered by national union, and ſuch an union as would put the Borough Faction in fear. Then, and not till then, would they aſſent, as peaceably as the tyrant John ſigned Magna Charta, when it was extorted from him by the voice of the nation. *(Applauſe.)* He had to inform the Gentlemen preſent, that there was a General Meeting of the Friends of Reform, from all parts of the country, to be held in London, on the 3d of June. Among other Gentlemen who would be preſent, was a Deputy from the Cloth-hall of Leeds, who repreſented the opinions of 7000 people; and there would alſo be a Gentleman from the Corporation of Nottingham, beſides many others moſt reſpectable. He had no doubt that the cauſe of Reform would proceed happily and proſperouſly, till it made the Borough Faction tremble. He gave as a toaſt—"Magna Charta."

The following toaſts were then given from the Chair:

"The liberty of the Preſs; it is like the air we breathe—if we have it not, we die."

"The patriotic Members of the Common Council, who ſupported the grant of Guildhall, for holding a Meeting on the 3d of June, for a Reform in Parliament."

This toaſt called up Mr. Alderman Wood, who declared his high value for this mark of the approbation of the citizens of Weſtminſter, who had ſtood forward before all others in ſuppott of the rights of free election.

Mr. Quin on this, ſaid a few words; after which Sir F. Burdett gave as a toaſt, "The progreſs of public opinion," and then retired a little before nine o'clock.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

A General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock, very numerously attended, was yeſterday held at the India Houſe, for the conſideration of ſpecial affairs.

Mr. Boſanquet, the Chairman, ſtated, that the ſubject for the conſideration of the Court was, the propriety of a Reſolution of the Directors, for an application to Parliament for leave to raiſe the ſum of two millions ſterling on bonds. The Reſolution, the propoſed Petition to the Houſe of Commons, and a draft of the Bill, would now be read to them, after which, he would give a ſhort ſtatement of their affairs, to ſhew the grounds on which the Reſolution of the Directors was founded.

The Papers being accordingly read,

Mr. Boſanquet recalled to the recollection of the Court, that by the Act of 1797, the Company was empowered to add to their capital of ſix millions two millions more if they ſhould think fit, which, as their ſtock was at 200, would amount to four millions ſterling. It was imagined at that time that the trade of the company might be conſiderably increaſed, though at the moment they were labouring under ſome temporary embarraſſments. It ſo happened, however, that ever ſince that period, with the exception of the ſhort interval of the peace of Amiens, Europe had been involved in war, and trade ſubjected to much hazard and uncertainty. The company's authorities, therefore, had not availed themſelves of the power with which they had been intruſted. In 1798 the French had ſent an expedition to Egypt, conſiſting of upwards of 40,000 men, for the purpoſe evidently of overturning the Britiſh authority there, with the aſſiſtance of ſuch native powers as might join them in that object. By the exertions of his

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by SAMUEL RANS, No. 7, Forbes

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVE[D]

Subſcribers about to change their Stations, are requeſted to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Order.

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BOMBAY THEATRE.

On THURSDAY, the 28th Inſtant,

WILL BE PERFORMED

THE FAVOURITE COMEDY

OF

THE HEIR AT LAW,

WITH AN ORIGINAL PROLOGUE AND EPILOGUE;

THE WHOLE TO CONCLUDE

With the PAS DEUX from the favorite PANTOMIME of

HARLEQUIN AND MOTHER GOOSE.

MEN.

LORD DUBERLY - - - - - - -
DR. PANGLOSS - - - - - - - -
HENRY MORELAND - - - - - -
STEDFAST - - - - - - - - -
DICK DOWLASS - - - - - - -
EZEKIEL HOMESPUN - - - -
KENRICK - - - - - - - - -
JOHN
WAITER.

WOMEN.

LADY DUBERLY - - - - - - -
CAROLINE DORMER
CICELY HOMESPUN.

Tickets to be had at the Theatre, on Wedneſday and Thurſday, till three o'Clock of the latter day.

BOX and PIT Eight Rupees.

No GALLERY Tickets for ſale.

Doors to be opened at 4 o'clock, and the performance to commence at 7 o'clock preciſely.

No money to be taken at the door.

N. B. The Managers requeſt that ſuch Gentlemen as do not accompany families to the Theatre, will have the goodneſs to prefer the Pit to the Box part of the Houſe, that the latter may be reſerved as much as poſſible for the accommodation of the Ladies. An arrangement which has *their* convenience for its object, is ſure to be readily complied with.

There are two doors to the Pit, on oppoſite ſides of the Theatre.

The Managers are under the neceſſity of ſtating that no Gentlemen can be admitted behind the ſcenes, excepting thoſe who are engaged in the repreſentation.

Bombay, 27th November 1811.

Government Advertiſement.

IT having come to the knowledge of the Honorable the Governor in Council, that Hurtaul, Orpiment and Arſenic, Articles of a poiſonous deſcription, have been imported into London in private trade by ſeveral ſhips from India, and on ſome occaſions packed in bags, and ſtowed in parts, where edible commodities were placed; Notice is hereby given to the public, that the following meaſures have been judged expedient, and are hereby directed to be adopted, in order to prevent the ſerious conſequences which might enſue from any further ſhipment of ſuch poiſonous articles in the uſual looſe method.

2. No deleterious ſubſtances, laden on ſhips from India on the Honorable Eaſt India Company's Account in private Trade, or in the privilege of the Commanders and Officers, ſhall be allowed to be ſtowed in any part of the ſhips where edible commodities are placed, but ſhall be ſtowed in a ſeparate part of the ſhip, from the Magazine Bulk Head, as far aft as their Bulk in quantity may require, and poſitively kept apart from the reſt of the cargo by a Bulk Head built expreſſly for that purpoſe.

3. In order more effectually to ſecure ſuch deleterious Drugs from communicating with the reſt of the Cargo, it is directed that the practice of ſhipping Hurtaul &c. in Bags be diſcontinued, and that no Drugs of the like nature be allowed to be ſhipped, unleſs they be packed in boxes, made of ſtrong and ſufficient materials, lined within, and caſed without by a covering of gunny, or other proper wrapper.

4. The Governor in Council adverting alſo to the expediency of preventing any particles of ſuch Drugs, from eſcaping from the Boxes, further directs that the ſhippers be required to have the ſeams of the Cheſt employed in the package of the abovenamed articles covered with a piece of coarſe cloth; and paid with a preparation of dammer and oil.

5. In order moreover to prevent as far as poſsible, the injurious conſequences to be apprehended, from the circumſtances of Commanders and Officers of ſhips being ignorant of the contents of ſuch Boxes, as ſhall be ſhipped in the manner above ordered, the Governor in Council directs that any cheſt, in which any deleterious Drug ſhall be packed, ſhall have the name of the particular article, contained therein, marked on the outſide of each, in large and diſtinct characters.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
16*th November* 1811.

COURIER PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1811.

(Continued from the laſt Page.)

Majeſty's arms, united with thoſe of the company, this project had been completed fruſtrated. From the expence attending theſe exertions, and other circumſtances, the embaraſsments of the company between 97 and 1802 had increaſed, and at thelatter period it became neceſſary to reſort to ſome means of relieving the preſſure. Under all the circumſtances, it was thought more adviſable to apply to Government for part of the ſum owing on various accounts to the company, than to have recourſe to the power of raiſing the capital. Of the juſtice of the company's claims Government was ſo ſenſible that one million ſterling was immediately advanced. From 1802 to 1807 ſeveral ſums had been obtained on the ſame account—but during this period expenſive wars had been carried on in India—whether juſtly or not was not now to be diſcuſſed. By an Act of the 47th of the King, therefore, they had obtained leave to raiſe two millions ſterling on bonds, but he knew not for what reaſon a clauſe had been introduced, providing, that if the company availed itself of the power of adding to its capital under the 37th of his Majeſty, the capital ſo added ſhould, in the firſt place, be applied to the payment of theſe bonds. Debts at the ſame time were neceſſarily contracted in India, and the capital ſo raiſed having been applied to the acquiſition and management of the extenſive dominions added to the company's poſſeſſions, theſe debts were properly chargeable on the territories thus acquired. They were contracted, however, under thoſe diſadvantages to which borrowers are ſubjected when under great preſſure—at a heavy intereſt, and for a fixed number of years, with an option at the end of that period to have them transferred to this country, and paid at the home Treaſury—the lenders being perſons returning to Great Britain, or intending ſoon to return. Many of theſe debts had now become due, and there was conſequently a greater preſſure on the home Treaſury than the ordinary profits of their commerce were ſufficient to meet. The object of the preſent application to Parliament was to enable them to meet this temporary demand. If it were prudent to add to their capital, no relief could be gained without raiſing two millions of capital inſtead of one—for if one only were raiſed, the whole would, under the clauſe of the Act of 1807, before mentioned, be abſorbed in the payment of the two millions ſterling then obtained on bonds. It had therefore, been deemed by the Directors more adviſable to apply to Parliament, and the propoſed application was nothing morethan to be relieved from the condition impoſed by the clauſe of 1807, with this additional circumſtance, that they might be permitted to add a million to their capital, or raiſe two millions ſterling on bonds, as they might think expedient. For ſome years paſt a profound peace had prevailed in India, and their Governors there had availed themſelves of the firſt moment of tranquillity to reduce the intereſt of the debt. It had accordingly been reduced from 12 to 9, 8, 7, and now 6 per cent. The ſaving from this operation alone mounted to half a million; and though, from the option allowed in creating the India debt, there was at preſent a ſevere preſſure on the home treaſury, their treaſuries abroad had a large ſurplus. The Governors in India, aware of the preſſure at home, had adopted means to relieve it; and meaſures had been taken to ſend to this country 500,000l. by the way of China. By advices received from India, however, the day before yeſterday, he had the ſatisfaction to inform them, that the remittance would probably amount to a million ſterling. But as prudent men, they ought not to truſt to expectations which accident might defeat; and this application to Parliament was propoſed, in order to guard againſt the worſt that could happen. He had further to ſtate, that while commerce in other quarters laboured under ſo ſevere a depreſſion, that of the company had lately been unuſually productive. The profits of their trade had laſt year been larger than during any year of its exiſtence; and had not only met the ordinary charges, but yielded a ſurplus to diſcharge a portion of the territorial debt. A great clamour had been raiſed laſt year, on account of the million and a half advanced to the company. But this ſum, he believed, would be balanced by the expe[illegible] company in the capture of the Iſle [illegible] and France, by its advances to [illegible] ſtate.

on, and by the ſhips furniſhed for Government ſervice. At any rate, the difference either way would be but trifling. From the exertions that had been made in the conqueſt of the iſlands juſt mentioned, and the readineſs ſhewn to promote public objects of the greateſt importance, he truſted the company had not forfeited through its ſervants the high character which it deſerved. He concluded by propoſing, that the Court approve of the Reſolution of the Directors, the Petition to the Commons, and the Draft of the Bill.

Sir Hugh Inglis and another Director corroborated the ſtatement of the Chairmain, as to the flouriſhing conditions of the company's affairs; and ſtated beſides, that it would probably not be neceſſary to avail themſelves of the permiſſion ſolicited from Parliament to the full extent. A part of the territorial debts payable in this country had been already diſcharged. It was likewiſe intended to raiſe the ſum wanted gradually, ſo as to avoid producing any ſudden, violent effect on the ſtate of the money market.

The Reſolution, &c. were then approved unanimously.

Mr. Boſanquet ſtated, that there was another Reſolution of the Directors to be ſubmitted for their approbation. It was this—"That it was expedient that the Directors ſhould be enabled on an emergency to take up ſhips for a ſingle voyage, either with or without advertiſement." It ſometimes happened, that it became neceſſary to take up ſhips at once, without a previous advertiſement of 14 days, as required by the regulations reſpecting what was called the new Shipping intereſt.

Mr. Rock thought this important an ſubject, and one which required conſideration.

Sir Hugh Inglis ſaid, that the Reſolution had been unanimously adopted by the Directors, and was ſo obviously expedient, that it was hardly poſſible not to approve of it. As there was now a very full attendance, it would be better to decide the queſtion immediately.

The Reſolution was agreed to, and the Court adjourned.

NEW REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

We have been kindly favoured with a few of the lateſt American newſpapers received by the Unicorn. From theſe it appears that the late revolutionary movements in Mexico had taken a new and unexpected turn. The deſcendants of the aboriginal Mexicans, and other natives, had determined on the meaſure of complete, unconditional independence; and the expulſion of European Spaniards of all ranks and denominations from the colonies. In proſecution of this plan, the colonial troops ſtationed at Bazar, on the 22d of March, placed in arreſt their Governor Don Saleedo, the two Herreras, and all the European Spaniards found at that ſtation; ſeveral others were impriſoned, and the property of the whole was locked up and ſecured till further orders.

The provinces of Coahuila, Biacaya, Monterrey la Colonia, &c. &c. have revolted and joined the indigenous ſtandard. All the Europeans Spaniards, that were not ſo fortunate as to make their eſcape from thoſe provinces, ſeized and confiſcated. Segnor Bardeto, one of the Spaniſh Generals, collected a conſiderable force beyond Saltillo, in order to prevent the inſurgents from entering his province; but the moment he attempted to attack them, his troops refuſed to obey. Finding matters thus circumſtanced, General Bardeto with the European officers of his army, endeavoured to effect their eſcape; but they were purſued by the inſurgents, overtaken and delivered over to General Yriarte, who commands in that quarters a diviſion of the grand army under Generalliſsimo Cure Ydalgos, which is very numerous, and is ſaid to conſiſt of ſeven or eight diviſions, who were extending the newly raiſed authority in various directions, and it was ſuppoſed that in the courſe of the month of April, they would conquer the whole of the Kingdom of Mexico: the North American accounts ſay that theſe revolutioniſts had met with no reſiſtance; but that on the contrary they were every where received by the people with every demonſtration of joy.

The Generalliſsimo, Cure Ydalgos, at the date of the lateſt advices, had his Head Quarters at Selaya and Guanahuato — General Yriarte had moved to Monelora. The inſurgents had not at the date of theſe accounts announced a new Conſtitution or form of Go-

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vernment—all the laws and former public regulations, remained in full force.

The Mexican Infurgents had aſſumed the name of Americans, "We never were Spaniards," ſay they; "and we will no longer bear the name."

A writer in a late American paper makes the following remark on the preſent Revolution in Mexico:

"The Revolution in the interior Provinces of Mexico is deciſive: it may be conſidered as the precurſor of the re-conqueſt of South America by the natives; and thus will the deſcendants of Montezuma be revenged on their tyrants. The march of juſtice, though it be ſlow, in ſure."

THE FRENCH ACCOUNT OF THE LATE BATTLE OF ALMEIDA.

PARIS, MAY 22.

ARMY OF PORTUGAL.

I have the honour to inform your Highneſs, that on the 2d May, at day break, I ordered the body of the army to paſs the Agueda, at the bridge of Rodrigo, and to proceed, the 2d upon Martalva, the 8th and 9th upon Carpin with the reſerve of cavalry, the 6th upon Eſpeja, with the reſt of the cavalry. The movement was effected with much order, the advanced poſts of the enemy were driven in, and the preparation which they had made to defend the defiles of Martalva were rendered uſeleſs by the paſſage of the Azava, at Carpio This operation was executed without much obſtacle from the enemy, and their advanced guard of 14 ſquadrons of cavalry, ſupported by ſome hundreds of *jantaſſins* with artillery, was warmly treated to beyond Gallegos. The army took the following poſition: the 2d corps in the rear and to the right of Gallegos a diviſion of the 8th on the left of that village, which was occupied by the advanced poſts: the 6th in the rear of Eſpeja, and the 9th in reſerve before Carpio.

The information I had relative to the enemy, ſtated that they occupied, with 40 or 50,000 men, a fine line of battle behind the brook of Onoro on a hill whoſe left of difficult acceſs, was ſupported by Fort Conception; the right, more acceſſible, was at Nava de Avel; the head quarters at Villa Fermoſa. Yet this poſition of the enemy was not without danger to them, ſince they had behind their front the rocky bed of the Coa, and but a ſingle carriage communication, ſufficiently difficult, by Caſtle Bom.

On the 3d, in the morning, the army marched forward, the ſecond corps forming ſtill the right, and proceeding upon Alameda, a diviſion of the 8th, on the left of that village, and the 6th with the cavalry, marched from Fuentes d' Onoro. My plan was to proceed in force on the right of the enemy, and to ſieze the communicarion of Caſtle Bom. In conſequence, and whilſt the ſecond and ſeventh corps, and the diviſion of the eighth, kept the centre of the enemy in check. I proceeded towards the right with the 6th corps purſuing their rear guard, the greater part of which was warmly repulſed in Fuentes d' Onoro: This village is hidden by the nature of the ground, and placed in part on the foot of the little hill which the enemy poſſeſſed. I hoped to carry it and keep it—I attacked it, and it was ſoon occupied. The Engliſh General who ſaw part of his line cut off by the occupation of this important poſt, did not ceaſe to throw in freſh troops, and he got poſſeſſion of it.

The diviſion Ferey, which was alone employed in this attack, had ſoon driven the enemy from the village It loſt in its turn; in fine, having ſeen it taken and re taken, I ſuſtained the diviſion with four battalions of reſerve of the diviſion Marchand, with the 6th corps and the greater part of the village remained in our hands during the night. In the mean time they exchanged ſome cannon in the centre, and they diſputed feebly ſome ſmall poſts; the village of Alameda remained with us.

On the 4th at day-break, the enemy, extremely uneaſy at the occupation of Fuentes d'Onoro, which opened us a *debouche* in the midſt of their line, endeavoured in vain to retake it; they were warmly repulſed; they then filled with troops the avenues of the village, the rocks and walls that flanked it, and rendered by all ſorts of means the entire occupation of the upper part of the village every difficult. Hence I ſaw that the advantage would coſt the army too dear, and I employed myſelf in the diſpoſitions neceſſary for a freſh attack. I reconnoitred carefully the flanks of the enemy which were guarded by the cavalry and the militia of the country. I found an acceſſible ground between Nava de Avel and Poſobello, and I reſolved to direct the army thither. The orders were ſent off in the evening, and the movements were executed during the night.

On the 5th, at day break, the army was placed as follows: the 1ſt and ſecond diviſions of the 6th corps in face of Poſobello, having the 2d diviſion of the 8th in reſerve; all the Cavalry of the Army united under the orders of General Montbrun, on the left of the infantry. The troops placed oppoſite the right of the enemy, were deſtined to turn and overthrow it. The 3d diviſion of the 6th corps occupying a part of the village of Fuentes d'Onoro, and deſtined to attack it again, formed the centre with the 6th corps, which was in the rear and in reſerve. On the right was the ſecond corps, the firſt diviſion of which leaned upon Alameda, and the 2d had been placed intermediately between that village and Fuentes d'Onoro. Theſe corps of the army had orders to favour, by petty attacks, the grand movement of the Army, and to manœuvre in ſuch a manner as to unite with it in proportion as it gained ground upon the enemy. The village of Potobello, and the woods that flank it were full of Engliſh infantry; they were vigorouſly attacked by the firſt diviſion of the 6th corps, and carried by the bayonet. The enemy loſt many killed and made priſoners. The three diviſions marched in cloſe columns by echelons on the village and its flanks. In the rear the enemy ſhewed a line of twenty ſquadrons ſupported by ſeveral battalions of infantry and 12 pieces of cannon; Gen. Montbrun manœuvred on my left, in a manner to gain the ſummit of the heights and the right of the enemy; he had to ſuſtain ſeveral charges before he could gain it.

As ſoon has he had reached the ſummit, he charged in columns by regiments the enemy's cavalry, with the greateſt ſucceſs and with extraordinary vigour. In ſpite of the artillery and the infantry concealed in the rocks, he overthrew ſucceſsively theſe 20 Engliſh ſquadrons, and drove them more a league before him. However the 1ſt and 2d diviſion of the 6th corps followed the movement of the cavalry in column, and a diviſion of the 8th marched in reſerve. The 9th corps advanced its left to connect itſelf with the grand attack. The 3d diviſion of the 6th corps attacked the village of Fuentes d'Onoro warmly, where the enemy threw in ſtill conſiderable force to occupy that *debouche*, and cut off the communication between our centre and left. The enemy had his right routed, and the corps that compoſed it fled diſperſed towards the centre, where they could unite again behind the Engliſh regiments that were coming in great haſte from the left. The level on which we had juſt manœuvred, is narrower in this part. From the ſummit deſcend two ravines, very rocky and difficult, where the villages of Fuentes d'Onoro and Villa Fermoſa are. Lord Wellington filled theſe ravines with Tirailleurs, ſtationed on the back part a good deal of artillery, and occupied the ſummit in three grand ſquares. Our cavalry having reached this point fell vigorouſly on the ſquare, and broke them all. I then took up a poſition oppoſite the enemy's line. Before our infantry could arrive the enemy had had time to cover the ſummit of the level with ſeveral lines of Engliſh infantry and a numerous artillery: they threw freſh troops into Fuentes d'Onoro and ſtrengthened alſo Villa Fermoſa on their right. The diviſion of Ferey and Claparede attacked Fuentes d'Onoro vigorouſly, and drove the enemy ſeveral times from it; but as ſoon as they reached the ſummit they were overwhelmed by the artillery. The Engliſh threw inceſſantly conſiderable reinforcements of their beſt troops, and attacked over the rocks that were upon their right flank; they loſt 500 priſoners, and more than 800 killed, amongſt whom are ſeveral officers and Scotch.

The ardour of the ſoldiers was unparalleled.

The army on this day, in which the whole honour of arms remained with *them*, took 1000 *men* from the enemy, amongſt whom are a Lieutenant Colonel, and a great number of officers, and killed and wounded upwards of 2000. They overthrew and defeated their right wing, and gained more than a league of ground from it. The enemy paſſed the night after the battle in entrenching ſtrongly the ſummit of the level. They placed alſo *epaulments* on the ravines, and behind the rocks. In fine, they barricadoed the ſummit of the villages of Fuentes d' Onoro and Villa Fermoſa, drawing to their aſſiſtance all the reſources of fortification againſt an attack by main force.

In order to be able to profit by the advantages of this day, I intend to approach Almeida.

Our loſs has been 400 killed and wounded. Officers, Generals, and Soldiers, all fulfilled their duty with devotion and bravery. General of Diviſion Montbrun, commanding the cavalry of the army, diſplayed on the 5th extreme ſkill in the manœuvres, a ſkill calculated to make the moſt of the intrepidity of the regiments under his orders. Generals Fournier, Waltier, Lorcet Mancune, Vieyev, and Colonel Ornaro, of the 25th dragoons, particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves.

I ſhall have the honour to make known to you particularly the acts that ſignalized the 5th. M. de Septeuil, your Highneſs's Aid-de-Camp, had his leg carried away by a cannon-ball. This brave and intereſting young officer was at the head of a charge of dragoons. He ſuffered amputation with much coolneſs, and is out of danger. I am, with reſpectful devotion.

Your Highneſs's, &c. &c.

(Signed) Marſhall Prince of ESSLING.

Camp of Fuentes d' Onoro, 7th May.

DISTRICT OF THE ARMY OF THE SOUTH.

General Latour Mabourg, commanding the fifth corps of the army, reconnoitred on the 7th of April, early in the morning, the advanced poſts of Beresford's army, below Juramenta; an Engliſh ſquadron was ſurpriſed. General Veilande took a hundred priſoners mounted, among others s Major; all of the 18th Engliſh regiment.

Badajoz is armed and proviſioned for ſeveral months. Olivanza, not being armed, the garriſon retired at the approach of the army of Beresford, which entered it on the 15th, and found only 200 ſick.

Lord Wellington came to reconnoitre Badajoz on the 22d. General Philippon made a ſortie with two battalions, and warmly repulſed him.

Blake, at the head of 8000 Spaniards, forming the garriſon of Cadiz, debarked at Aymonte, to act in concert with Beresford.

The advanced guard of the reinforcements deſtined for the army of the South, arrived at Cordova on the 22d. The Duke of Dalmatia had at that period united at Seville a reſerve of 20,000 men, without having touched the troops beſieging Cadiz, and without comprizing the reinforcements that arrived, nor 5th corps, which, under Gen. Latour Mabourg, was on the frontiers of Eſtremadura, obſerving the allied armies.

The French artillery beſieging Cadiz has found out the ſecret of firing bombs, which carry 3925 toiſes, burſt admirably, and whoſe fuſe keeps extremely well during the whole of its paſſage.

The Duke of Treviſo, whoſe health has ſuffered by the climate of Andaluſia, has arrived at Madrid.

MASSENA'S GENERAL ORDERS.

The following General Orders was taken from the pocket of a French priſoner, immediately after the late battle.

RODRIGO, MAY 2, 1811.—GENERAL ORDERS.

Soldiers of the army of Portugal!—After ſix months of glorious and tranquil operations, you have returned to the firſt ſcene of your triumphs; but the enemies of Napoleon the Great have the audacity to blockade a fortreſs which they durſt not previouſly attempt to defend. Soldiers, if your valour then intimidated their columns, will not your valour now puniſh them for their temerity; will you not bring to their recollection, that you are ſtill the ſame brave fellows whoſe valour drove them to their trenches at Lisbon? Some regiments of cavalry, and reinforcements from his Majeſty's Guards conducted by M. the Marſhal of the diviſion, aſſiſt in your efforts and your duties. Forget not, that it is your courage which muſt maintain that ſuperiority of heroiſm and intrepidity which forms the ſubject of the admiration and the envy of other nations. Through you, the honor of the French armies will render renowned the hitherto unknown banks of the Coa, as you have made the rivers of Italy and of the North to be for ever memorable.

Soldiers, a victory is neceſſary, in order to procure you that repoſe which the equipment and adminiſtration of the regiments require. You will obtain it; and you will prepare yourſelves, in the leiſure that will reſult from it, to new triumphs.

(Signed) MASSENA, Marſhal, Prince of Eſsling.

GERARD, Chief de Brigade.

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